

AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS
LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1996

M.4

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

527

THURSDAY, 20 JUNE, AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5

Answer Section A or Section B in this question:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

The terrified Helvetii began to flee as fast as they could. They knew that the Romans were following them but they were so weak from hunger that at last they were forced to pitch camp. When spies told them where the Helvetii were, the Romans hurried forward to engage in battle before nightfall. But clouds and mist hindered their journey; the angry leader in vain ordered his men to advance. "We too are tired," they all shouted. "Let us pitch camp now. In the morning we will capture the Helvetii. They cannot escape."

weak: confectus. mist: nebula.

or

B. Read the following passage and answer, in English, all the questions which follow:-

(Pliny writes to tell Fabatus that he (Pliny) and his wife are about to pay him their long promised visit.)

Cupis post longum tempus uxorem meam meque una videre. Gratum est utrique nostrum, quod cupis, mutuo mehercle. Nam invicem nos incredibili quodam desiderio vestri tenemur, quod non ultra differemus; atque adeo iam sarcinulas alligamus festinaturi, quantum itineris ratio permiserit. Erit una, sed brevis mora; deflectemus in Tuscos, non ut agros meos oculis subiciamus (id enim postponi potest), sed ut fungamur necessario officio.

Oppidum est praediis nostris vicinum (nomen Tifernum), quod me paene adhuc puerum patronum cooptavit. Adventus meos celebrat, profectionibus angitur, honoribus gaudet. In hoc ego ut referrem gratiam, templum pecunia mea extruxi, cuius dedicationem, cum sit paratum, differre longius irreligiosum est. Erimus ergo ibi dedicationis die, quem epulo celebrare constitui.

cupio: I want. differo: I postpone. sarcinulae: baggage. alligo: I pack. fungor (+Abl.): I fulfil. praedium: estate. profectio: departure.

- (i) There are indications in the above passage that Pliny and his wife are looking forward to the visit. Give **three** of them. (15)
- (ii) What kind of a delay will they make on the journey? (5)
- (iii) Why are they going to Tuscany? (5)
- (iv) What duty can be deferred, according to Pliny? (5)
- (v) What is in the vicinity of the town Tifernum? What honour did the town confer on Pliny when he was young? (10)
- (vi) How does the town treat him now? (15)
- (vii) How did Pliny repay the townspeople? (5)
- (viii) What big event is about to happen? (5)
- (ix) Where will Pliny be for this event and how does he intend to celebrate it? (10)

2. Translate into English **any three** of the passages A, B, C, D. (All passages in this question carry equal marks):-

A.

[130]

(Dinaea, who had lost all her children, gets news that one of them is alive.)

Quaedam fuit Dinaea quae filios habuit Marcum et Numerium Aurios et Cnaeum Magium et filiam Magiam. M. Aurius adolescentulus bello Italico captus apud Asculum in Q. Sergi senatoris manus incidit et apud eum in ergastulo fuit. Numerius autem Aurius frater eius mortuus est; postea Magia mortua est; postremo, unus qui reliquus erat Dinaeae filius, Cn. Magius, est mortuus. Paucis post mensibus venit index ad Dinacam neque obscurus neque incertus, qui nuntiaret ei filium eius, Marcum Aurium, vivere et in agro Gallico esse in servitute. Mulier, amissis liberis, cum unius recipiendi filii spes esset ostentata, omnes suos propinquos filiique sui necessarios convocavit et ab eis flens petivit ut negotium susciperent, adolescentem investigarent et sibi eum filium restituerent.

Cicero.

ergastulum: slave-prison.

index: informant.

necessarius: friend.

investigo: I seek out.

B.

(Night delays the clash of Turnus and Aeneas.)

sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt;
ac simul Aeneas fumantes pulvere campos
prospexit longe Laurentiaque agmina vidit,
et saevum Aenean adgnovit Turnus in armis
adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum.
continuoque ineant pugnas et proelia temptent,
ni roseus fessos iam gurgite Phoebus Hibero
tinguat equos noctemque die labente reducat.
considunt castris ante urbem et moenia vallant.

Virgil.

ambo (plural): both. flatus: snorting. continuo: immediately. Hiberus-a-um: Spanish, Iberian. tinguo: I bathe, moisten. vallo: I strengthen.

C.

(Armed clashes in the city of Tarentum.)

Proelium in aditu fori maiore impetu quam perseverantia commissum est. Non animo, non armis, non arte belli, non vigore ac viribus corporis par Romano Tarentinus erat. Igitur pilis tantum coniectis, paene priusquam consererent manus terga dederunt, dilapsique per nota urbis itinera in suas amicorumque domos. Duo ex ducibus Nico et Democrates fortiter pugnantes cecidere. Philemenus cum citato equo ex proelio auctus esset, vacuus paulo post equus errans per urbem cognitus, corpus nusquam inventum est; credidit vulgo est in puteum apertum ex equo praecipitavisse. Alii alios passim sine discrimine armatos inermesque caedunt. Tum demum a caede ad diripiendam urbem discursum est.

Livy

impetus: spirit. proelium committo: I join battle. par: equal, a match for. pilum: a javelin. consero manus: I engage in combat. vacuus: riderless. vulgo: generally. puteum: a drain. inermis: unarmed.

D.

(Catullus admits that Quintia may have beautiful features, but she cannot compare with his own Lesbia.)

Quintia formosa est multis; mihi candida, longa,
recta est. haec ego sic singula confiteor.
totum illud formosa nego; nam nulla venustas
nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis.
Lesbia formosa est quae cum pulcherrima tota est
tum omnibus una omnes surrripuit veneres.
nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam
vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea est.
nulla fides ullo fuit unquam foedere tanta
quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.

Catullus

formosus: beautiful. venustas: charm. mica: grain. sal: wit. surripio: I steal, seize. venus: sex-appeal. foedus: bond.

3. Answer either Section A or Section B in this question:-

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

At enim vir clarissimus, amantissimus rei publicae, vestris beneficiis amplissimis adfectus, Q. Catulus, itemque summis ornamentis honoris, fortunae, virtutis, ingenii praeditus, Q. Hortensius, ab hac ratione dissentiunt. Quorum ego auctoritatem apud vos multis locis plurimum valuisse et valere oportere confiteor; sed in hac causa, tametsi cognoscetis auctoritates contrarias virorum fortissimorum et clarissimorum, tamen omissis auctoritatibus ipsa re ac ratione exquirere possumus veritatem, atque hoc facilius, quod ea omnia, quae a me adhuc dicta sunt, idem isti vera esse concedunt, et necessarium bellum esse et magnum et in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia. Quid igitur ait Hortensius? Si uni omnia tribuenda sint, dignissimum esse Pompeium, sed ad unum tamen omnia deferri non oportere. Obsolevit iam ista oratio, re multo magis quam verbis refutata.

(ii) Answer any three of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):- (30)

- (a) How does Cicero refute the argument that it is dangerous to put so much power in the hands of one man?
- (b) "War between the Romans and Mithridates was inevitable." Discuss briefly.
- (c) Outline, with reference to Pro Lege Manilia, the structure of Roman political speeches.
- (d) "In his military career Pompey had shown he was a suitable candidate to take command against Mithridates." Discuss briefly.
- (e) Write a note on Cicero's writings, omitting reference to his political speeches.

B.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem
prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
iactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes
aut Capyn aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.
navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos
prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur
a tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates,
ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
cornibus arboreis, sternit; tum vulgus et omnem
miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;
nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.
hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.

Virgil

(ii) Answer any three of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):- (30)

- (a) Write a note on Virgil's use of simile, referring in particular to the similes in Book I.
- (b) Describe the role played by one god and by one goddess in Book I.
- (c) "Nature can be harsh and cruel or calm and soothing." Discuss briefly in relation to Book I.
- (d) "Book I is effective in arousing our interest in the adventures of Aeneas." Discuss briefly.
- (e) What do you think of the character of Aeneas as revealed in Book I?

(i) Answer either (a) or (b):- [30]

- (a) Explain the case of *res* and *homine* and the mood of *inesse* in the following extract:-

Ego enim sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor has res inesse oportere,
scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem. Quis igitur hoc homine
scientior unquam aut fuit aut esse debuit ?

- (b) Explain the case of *speluncis* and *foedere* and the mood of *sciret* in the following lines:-

sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris
hoc metuens, molemque et montes insuper altos
imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
et premere et laxas sciret dare iussus habenas.

- (ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:- *traho, moror, cupio*. (10)
- (iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:- (10)
sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus (10)

5. Answer **three** of the following questions. At least **one** question must be chosen from Section A and **one** from Section B. The **third** question may be chosen from either Section A or Section B. (Each question carries twenty five marks):-

[75]

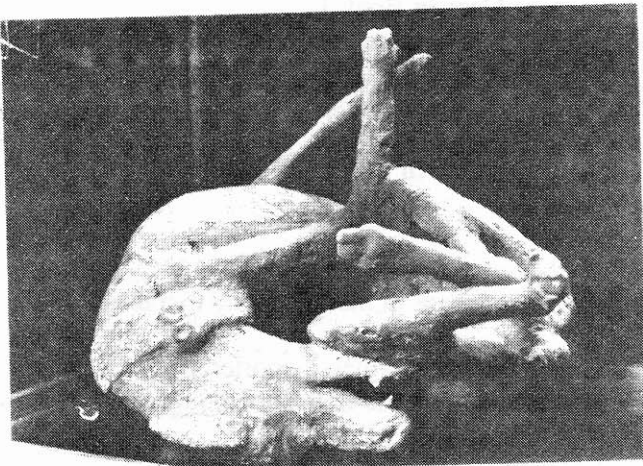
A.

- (i) Describe **three** of the changes Augustus made in the administrative system of the Empire, either at home or abroad. Comment briefly on the purpose and on the success or otherwise of these changes.
- (ii) "The Roman Empire was often open to threats and conspiracies from within its own ranks." Discuss and make detailed reference to the conspiracies which threatened **two** of the emperors on your course.
- (iii) "Nerva's choice of Trajan as his successor brought to the fore a man of outstanding capacity." Discuss briefly.

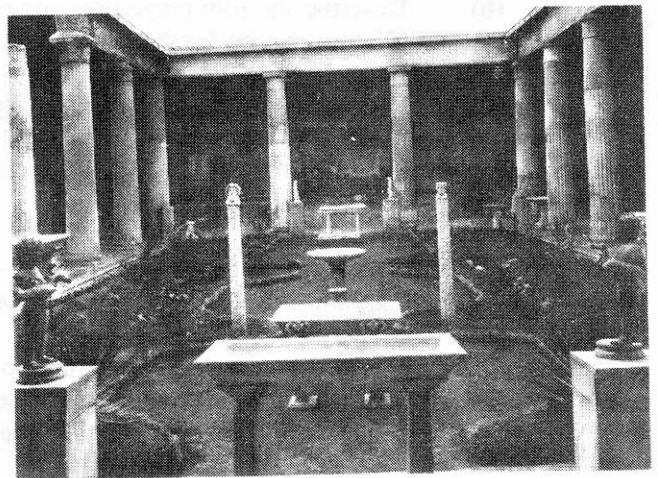
B.

- (i) Write a note on the life and works of the poet Horace.
- (ii) "Relief sculpture is a rich source of information for both Roman history and Roman everyday life and customs." Discuss, making reference to specific relief sculptures.
- (iii) Having looked at photographs A, B and C, answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Identify the object in photograph A. Write a note on the town where that object was discovered as a source of information on Roman wall painting.
 - (b) Name and write a note on the part of a Roman house shown in photograph B. Describe **two** other principal features of a Roman house.
 - (c) Name the aqueduct shown in photograph C. Write a general note on Roman aqueducts.

A



B



C

